APPRENTICED.

Come out and hear the waters shoot, The owlet hoot, the owlet hoet: You crescent moon a golden boat,
Hangs dim behind the tree, O!
The dropping thorn makes white the gras
O sweetest lass, and sweetest lass!
Come out and smell the ricks of hay
Adown the croft with me, O!"

"My granny nods before her wheel,
And drops her reel, and drops her reel;
My father with his crony talks
As gay as gay can be, 0!
But all the milk is yet to skim
Ere light be dim, ere light be dim;
How can I step adown the croft,
My 'prentice, lad, with thee 0!"

"And must ye bide? yet waiting's long,
And love is strong, and love is strong;
And oh, had I but served the time
That takes so long to flee, 0!
And thou my lass, by morning light
Wast all in white, wast all in white,
And parson stood within the rails,
A marrying me and thee 0!"

-Jean Ingelow. POLONIUS TO LAERTES.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportioned thought his act,
Lest he fall down and hurt himself with it.
The friends thou hast, if thou hast any,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steelFreeze to them, as it were,
Like grim death to a dead nigger,
For thou may'st want them to bail thee out
Before thou art a week older.

Beware of entrance into a quarrel; But, being in, get in thy liveliest licks, Remembering that a blow Well landed on thy opponent's breadbaske Followed rapidly by one on the end of his Is great medicine for thee.

Give every man thine ear Speaking, of course, in a figurative sense; Take each man's censure, And his judgment note;
And his judgment note;
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
Unless the tailor is goose enough
To hang it up till Saturday evening;
Do not run too much to loud stripes,
For the apparel oft proclaims the man,
As it does the woman.

Own,
For loan oft lends his glasses
And goes it blind himsel!,
And borrowing dulls the edge
Of another man's ax,
Which thou may'st have to turn
The grindstone to repair.

This above all—to thine own self be true, Keep a sharp lookout for No. 1. And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou can'st not then be left by any man. —Oil City Derrick.

### JOHN BRAY AND HIS "KID."

" She will be here in a week!" mur mured Arthur Coggshall, as he looked mured Arthur Coggsman, as he rooked up from his writing; "she and my little Lily—God keep them till they arrive—safe, I hope, and happy."

The news spread through the camp.
"Parson's wife and kid are coming,"

said one rough fellow to another, running his fingers through his heavy red beard. "There's not a woman or a baby round within a hundred miles. We of the Roaring River'll be able to brag—but I wish 'twas some other chap

than the parson."
. The miner who spoke had the reputation of being the worst man in camp, as well as the smartest. He was a He lost no opportunity to counteract whatever of good influence the "par-

in his rude health and contempt for hard as when the minister was in hear-ing, and even the simple speech he

miner's hut, and looked along the grand breadth and height of the wonderful mountains, blazing now in countless colors under the midday sun.

"Carrie will see this—Carrie will admine that the colors and colors are the colors are the colors and colors are the colors and colors are the colors and colors are the colors and colors are the colors

nd then dared not think of it, for fear some unforeseen trouble or accident should mar his too great happiness.

camp of three hundred must, if possible, be led to become honest, God-fearing men. Long before this, he had thought in his life. it would be done but for John Bray. They had even collected the timber for whole undertaking, and the result was

the "new lot" they had heard were ter," and a great reformation was coming to the mines, and the emigrants were supposed to be within a day's jour-ney. A few of the better sort took horses orses to go and meet them. The minister went with them. In less than two hours the miners returned bearing the dead body of the parson, whose horse had taken fright some few miles from the camp and thrown him. His head had ak a rock, and the good man died

an oath, and running his great brown inent Baptist minister, shot his son-infingers through his bushy red hair.

What's to become of his woman and has just reached the city to-night and has just reached the city to-night and has just reached the city to-night and

answer. "For my part, I'd rather be over in the bend when the critters do come than to meet the parson's wife and youngest daughter, and the Doctor, tell her what's happened."
"So parson's dead!" muttered Bray

again, shrugging his broad shoulders, where the clay form rested—" parson's
—dead. Well, I dunno as I liked him; out I reckon he never did me no harm, and now he's stepped out, some way feel bad he's gone."

Toward night, the party came in. The niners hesitated to break the news to the eager, pretty-looking, pale-faced woman, who had braved the long journey, in delicate health, to meet her mis- even with the man, even if he had to for him. The child-a very cherub for

given in his checks, little un. He would and gave himself up. Scroggins's ride ugly Bess, and the beast threw him, and"—

A cry that seemed to echo as from a hundred breaking hearts pierced the sweet summer air, and the parson's wife had fallen to the ground. John lifted her in his strong arms and car-ried her straight into the hut, though County, N. Y., recently, ran the drill the others protested against it.

"She'll want to be near him, I know that," he said; and he was right All that night one could hear the low, agonized moans in that dimly lighted er's hut, and some of the rough, sympathizing men remained sitting about outside. The moon looked in upon the tearless grief of the one mourner, the beautifully sculptured features of dead man, and the lovely sleeping face of the little child, so curiously like that

have constituted himself the sole are Chariton Courier. have constituted himself the sole protector, if not mourner. If any thing was to be said, he said it; if any thing

was to be done, it was done by Through the following day and at the funeral, he was the chief director and actor. When the sods fell on the coffin in that wild, wonderful place, it was his arm the poor stricken woman clutched as she cried-

"Oh, I can't bear it!-indeed, I can not bear it!" And it was curious to see his attempts at consolation, they were so clumsy, yet well meant. The other miners looked on with as-

onishment. John swore just as savagely when with them, and blustered as noisily; but when he spoke of the woman and her child, or even of "parson," as he called him, there was a tender regret in his voice and manner that was strange to them. Well, pard," asked one of his chums,

tall, loose-jointed fellow, " what's goin' to be done with that woman and her kid, now parson's gone? Kind'r glad to be quit of his pra'rs, I reckon, eh?" "Don't you go to sayin' any thin' agin parson!" growled John, with sev-

eral oaths. "Why, what's come over yer?" asked the other, in some astonishment.
"Parson's dead," was the slow reply. "I wasn't partickly favorable to pra'rs, as I know of-fact, I didn't like them, p'r'aps, or him neither-but he's dead, and dead men can't speak for

themselves, so I speak for 'em. "As for the woman-what's goin' to be done, I don't know; but she'll never go back. There's death in her face. The kid'll be alone in the world afore

long."
"Then she better be sent to "There ain't any," said John. "I wine. Pale blue is to larned that much from her. Them two as a contrasting color. was sort of all alone in the world.  $\Gamma n$ 

going to take the kid." "You!" and the man stared. "Yes, me. Any objections? I bleave I've almost made my pile, and ther's no

critters belongin' to me. Yes, I'll take

devotion to the wife and child of the despised "parson." Day by day the woman wasted away. On her cheek the death-stain came out in burning crimson, and she turned to her sorrow, fondly deeming that he did every thing for the sake of

the husband she had loved so dearly. Not a morning came that John was not first in the hut, getting breakfast for the sick woman and her child. The latter, serious because of her mother's illness and her father's death, hovered around him to the best of her little ability, smiling in his eyes, and talking tender love-prattle all the time. "O, John, don't you know it's very wicked to swear? Don't you know your

Commandments yet?" This was once when an oath slipped out unawares. "Then I won't swear, doggone me

if I will, little 'un," said John, penitent.
"But that's just as bad," said Lily, climbing upon his knee and resting her ocent face on his shoulder. "Then I won't say doggone, blast me if I will."

She lifted her head and looked sor rowfully in his face as she said-"I guess your mother never taughted you when you was a little boy. "I guess she never did," miner, and his eyes moistened. "My poor mother died afore I knew any

"Oh, I am so sorry!" she said, atsoft eyes dewy with feeling. "I know summer dresses, but is already being all the Commandments, and I'll teach made up for cooler weather in India powerful fellow, over six feet tall, pro-jem to you, and then you won't swear portionately broad-shouldered, and ex-coptionally though rudely handsome. There are also shirred blouse casaques without pleats. In 1873. I "All right, little un," was the re-

There came a day before long when The parson, Arthur Coggshall, was a the rough miners stood over another slender, pale, gifted man. John Bray, grave, and Lily, weeping as if her heart would break, lay in the arms of John "book-learning," of course looked Bray, as in the arms of a tender father, down upon him. He never swore so and sobbed herself to sleep upon his breast.

It became an understood thing that made about the parson's wife and kid John had adopted the orphan, and the was full of blasphemy.

The minister sat at the door of his came the one spiritual guide of the whole

camp.
Under John's supervision, the church
planned by the parson went up, though
there was no minister, while John himself, with the help of little Lily, planted vines at the rough porch, and flow ers on the dead minister's grave. How he watched the child! How his

heart softened as, in her simple lan-The whole guage, she talked of heaven. When the if possible, she lay sick of a fever, the man put up wild, fervent prayers for the first time in his life. When she recovered, he sent a hundred miles for a minister to come and have public worship, to sigrch, but Bray had ridiculed the nalize his sense of God's great mercy. And Lily never wanted for care, or Every day, now, the miners expected was "father," and Lily was "daughwrought for all time, and I believe for all eternity, in the character of John Bray, the "wickedest man in our camp."

-Youth's Companion. A North Carolina Tragedy. A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 15, says: The latest sensation is a horrible tragedy which occurred yes-terday in Rutherford County, N. C., in "Parson's dead, eh?" said Bray, with which the Rev. Dr. Wade Hill, a promcauses intense excitement, where both "You know as well as I do," was the of the parties were well known and pophearing of it, grew very angry, and went to his son-in-law to demand an explanation. Maj. Scroggins said he actnd casting a side-glance at the hut ed on the spur of the moment, but the there the clay form rested—" parson's reverend gentleman said that would not do, and smacked Scroggins in the face. The two gentlemen had it rough-and-tumble, the Doctor coming out best. Scroggins went home much enraged and sent a challenge to his father-in-law, which the said father-in-law promptly declined. The disgraced sonin-law told his friends that he would get nary husband. She looked about poison him. He armed himself to the nose and mouth, as the disease passes teeth, ready to slay him at first sight. beauty, of six years—pulled at her gown, and cried, "Where's papa? I be prepared in an emergency. Yesterday the two men met on the road near It was a terrible hour. Every body Dr. Hill's house. They were on horse-brank from he but John Bray. shrank from he but John Bray.

"Won't you go bring my papa?" asked the child, leaving her mother and
lifting her sweet blue eyes to his face.

The Doctor replied "Yes." Then
Scoggins fired two shots in rapid sucneither taking effect. The Doc-'I can't do that, my little kid," he tor fired one shot, killing his antagonist d, without an oath. "Your pa has instantly. He then went to the Sherift friends carried the remains home for burial, and are highly indegnant against the Doctor, though the public justify him, saying he acted in self-defense.

> -The workmen engaged in boring salt was struck at a depth of 1,072 feet. At a depth of 950 feet the drill passed through a salt vein of three feet in thickness, the water of which, being subject to analysis, showed the presence of lourine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, aluminium, and 60 per centum of chloride of sodium. Wyoming is 37 miles west of Rochester.

No one can develop the grace of meekness by listening to a crying baby. Stop its fret- some years it does not appear, though John Bray walked round and round fulness by curing the Colic with Dr. Bull's the hut the whole night. He seemed to Baby Syrup.

#### FASHION NOTES.

-Tortoise-shell bangles, with very tiny, tinkling bells, are new. -Ladies' white vests are made white corduroy or Turkish toweling. —Sleeves in the latest imported dresses are much larger than usual.

-Undressed black kid gloves with ong wrists are the first choice in mourn--The most popular traveling-bag is

nade of canvas, and can be richly braided and embroidered. -A unique design for a bracelet is a slender hoop of gold holding a horseshoe set with turquoise.

-Ivory sets comprise comb, sidecombs, hair-brush and dressing-comb, and a tiny purse, carved in an exquisite manner, -Nothing is more popular or consid-

all dressy occasions than a white bon-—In mourning, black onyx jewelry is worn in a long stender brooch or scarf-pin, with small faceted balls for

ered more stylish at present in Paris for

ear-rings. -Among the choice bonnet adornments are frail blossoms of the lily tribe, tiny blooms of the elder, such plants, with quaker grass and flag

leaves. -A new Parisian fanty is that of wearing the bottonniere, or small bouquet, not in the waist, but on the left eve between the shoulder and elbow, and quite near the shoulder.

-The fashionable color for autumn and winter has already been announc- tion of the disease lasts from two to six ed. It is to be called "Bordeaux," and it is of the exact hue of that well known wine. Pale blue is to be worn with it this country Greensville Dowell, M. D.

-An ingentous Irish belle has surprised London by appearing in a costume com-posed of \$9 of the blue-and-white silk that "yellow fever has spread to 228 handkerchiefs so fashionable at present. cities and towns and in 28 States in the

The parasol and hat are made to match.

—Monograms that had been little used causing 61,311 deaths." The report of fancy for embroidery began. The monogram is wrought on linen collars, on parasols, on lave mits, on the instead

of stockings, and sometimes on shoes. -The newest short dresses have three kilt pleated flounces crossing the back breadths from belt to foot. Sometimes this short apron takes the washer-women shape, and sometimes it is merely a pleated scarf.

- Black velvet bracelets are revived to wear with half-long elbow sleeves. They are fastened with square buckles of paste or of diamonds, and are oreamented with the serpent and lizard brooches that are now so popular. These bracelets and rococo buckles are in keeping with the black lace mitts and country toilettes known as Trianon dresses.

-Satin or velvet bodices, known as Revolution bodices, are worn with white muslin skirts. These are in coat shape, with revers and cape covered with white lace, as, for instance, ruby satin with Venetian point lace or the old Venice There is first a white silk guipure. petticoat, over which is a white muslin oleated skirt, and a washer-woman overskirt bordered broadly with ruby satin and white lace.

-Another revival predicted for the autumn is that of the pleated polonaise with a yoke and very wide belt. This disease, losing 2,114 lives, most of which since 1839, when there were 650 deaths. has been introduced abroad under the name of the blouse casaque. It is a loose, tentively regarding him, red lips apart, easy garment peculiarly adapted for soft eyes dewy with feeling. "I know summer dresses, but is already being of about 700 deaths since 1765, when summer dresses, but is already being -The white muslin pleatings on ce so ed to any thing in that State. In 1873 fashionable for trimming black silk and colored dresses are coming into use

again. They are worn under black lace, or else they peep from beneath ruffles of the dress material. A great deal of white lace of very open pattern is also used on dark silk dre these are church lace (or Irish point) Honiton, Flemish laces, the open-mesh-ed torchon without any pattern upon it, and Valencies of new open designs.

These are all modern laces, yet they are given a look of age by being dipped in weak coffee until they are quite yellow.

They are very much used on the panier and Watteau dresses of damask and of

foulard that are ordered for fetes.

THE YELLOW SCOURGE.

low fever. He is, by his official

facts regarding the yellow fever epidemic which are of interest at this time, not

only as interesting reading but of value

and importance to the general public,

which has a more or less vague idea of

the danger of yellow fever epidemics. Dr. Woodworth holds that yellow fever

can not be given to the well by the sick;

that the germ settles in the clothing, and can only be spread in that way by

fore, if a case of yellow fever should ar-

rive in St. Louis, by disinfecting the

sick person's apparel, or better, by

burning it, that person can not spread the disease. This, he says, has been clearly and completely demonstrated

many times by quarantine officials at New York and elsewhere. Patients

where this precaution regarding the

clothing or effects was observed have

never been known to give the disease to

attendants. There has even been an in-stance where a vessel lying at Havana,

when that city was suffering from a very

severe siege of the epidemic, has been kept clear of the disease, although it

was surrounded by other vessels which

were infected and which had on board

numerous cases, through careful atten-

sailors used quinine both internally and

as a wash about the air passages of the

through these passages only. The ship

was also thoroughly ventilated and so escaped. Dr. Woodworth recommends

such precaution and holds that they are

say it can not be carried in the mails.

In fact he doubts the efficacy of using the quarantine by land. It is his opin-

ion that the disease finds its favorite

lurking place in the holds and bilge-

THE PRESENT EPIDEMIC.

make a prediction as to its end, as it be-

gan so early in the year, and as the tem-

perature throughout the exposed regions has been high with cloudy weather—

are gathered from his reports of this

and previous years. He says, in a cir-

"In some instances it has been car-

ried inland with the people fleeing from

shown a disposition to spread epidemi-

the United States, from the fact that in

infected localities, but it has

Speaking of the present epidemic Dr.

better than all land quarantines.

water of ships. .

cular recently issued:

a person having the disease.

Valuable Suggestions and Information from Suggeon-Gen. Woodworth and Other Authorities.

[Cor. of the St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Dr. John M. 57 deaths recorded at New Design, 20 miles below St. Louis, in 1857, and that is all down opposite Missouri. In 1798 Portsmouth, N. H, lost 100 lives. This Woodworth, Surgeon-General Mercantile Hospital Service, who has superis the same year the fever was epidemic on the New England coast. vision of all quarantine matters, has studied the general subject of quaran-tine with reference to cholera and yel-New Jersey has got off very lightly. In that fatal year of 1798 New York City has a death-rate of 2,080 persons. In tion and by reputation in his profession, an authority on the subject. I called upon him to day, and gathered many 1702 there were 570 deaths. In 1803,

700; in 1805, 340; and all along up to

1878 the city has had a death-rate, but never reaching any thing like the figures In 1864 there were 700 deaths at New Berne, North Carolina, and two years before there were 446 deaths at Wilmington, the same State. In 1699 Philadelphia had over 200 deaths, as it did in 1741; in 1793 the rate reached 4,041; in 1797, 1,300; in 1798, 3,500; in 1799, 1,000, and more or less of it till 1870. Rhode Island had several good-sized doses for so small a State in 1796, 1797 and 1798. Charleston absorbed South Carolina's share of the epidemic and lost several thousand persons, princibetween the years 1820 and again between 1850 and 1860. Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., in the same county, in 1855 had together a death rate of

This year the epidemic is worse than it has been since 1867. The years which are given as being very violent in New Orleans indicate the years when the disease was more or less general.

# The Force of Habit.

He had been in the habit of standing on the curbstone, in front of the church, after service, and waiting for his girl. permission to see her home. The first time that they went to church

were unable to secure seats together. This, however, did not worry him. He secured a seat for his wife, and at once sought his old quarters by the stove, and among some of his old cronies. After service was over, he absent mindedly walked out with the boys, took his old stand on the curbstone. With flashing eyes and glowing cheeks

out came his wife. She would have Woodworth says that no man could passed him in indignant and scornful silence had he not stepped up to her as of yore, and raising his hat, said: "Miss may I have the pleasure of walking the most inviting circumstances for the disease. The following interesting facts He had the pleasure of knowing that

he was very much married, when she exclaimed: "You idiotic fool, put on your hat and come along!"--- Exchange.

-Nothing is too good for the Earl of Beaconsfield just now. When he went to visit the Ogeen he traveled in one of cally at points remote from the contin- the royal saloon carriages, the superinuons water-roads of commerce, or to tendent of the line drove the train, as he ered with crimson cloth. No wonder er can not be said to be endemic in Mr. Gladstone is disturbed.

vives the mild winters. It appears to and was literally dismembered.

have about as much resistance of the

cold as the banana plant. When the

banana stalk is killed down by the frost,

the yellow fever does not recur until

missible. It is capable of being trans-

ported in the clothing or personal ef-

fects of passengers and sailors, but its

spread from one city to another is chief-

ly accomplished by tessels—their damp, filthy holds and bilge-water being its

favorite lurking-places. Confinement, moisture and high temperature favor

the multiplication or virulence of the poison. When a wharf, or spot of

ground or a house becomes infected, the

poison at once commences to spread,

creeping slowly in all possible direc-tions, continually enlarging the area

around the center of infection unless

checked by disinfection, as has undoubt-

edly been done by the use of carbolic

acid in New Orleans in former out-

HOW IT SPREAME.

cal demonstration it has been den

strated that it moves on the ground and

at the rate of about 40 feet every 24

ing had a center of infection for seven

days, the use of disinfectants for a

space of 280 feet will stamp it out, or

For instance, the disease

One ctirious fact regarding the dis-

breaks."

days

to five hundred.

named no mortality figures are given.

Galveston, on the other hand, had sieges

of it in the following years: '39, '44, '47,

less than 182 deaths, and in 1867, 1.150

persons died. In all Galveston has lost

Mobile has had a full share of the dread

Florida has suffered only to the extent

there were 125 deaths at Pensacola.

The same place has a mortality list of 62

there were 17 deaths at Cairo, which is

the only item down opposite the State

and the one year of 1873 at Shreveport,

Louisiana has fared easily. Baltimore, Md., is credited with the epidemic a

dozen or fifteen times since 1794, the

last time being in 1868, but no mortality

ist is given. In 1763 there were 259

deaths at Nantucket, and in 1798 there

Natchez, Miss., has suffered severely,

notably in 1823, 1837 and 1839-the

years in which most of the Southern

cities suffered. Her death-rate amounts

to over 1,000 between the years 1817 and

most altogether. Missouri-St. Louis is

credited with the fever in 1854 and 1855,

but no death-rate is stated. There are

Since 1840 she has escaped al-

Mass.

were 200 deaths in Boston,

Besides the epidemics at New Orleans

of Illinois

725 lives by yellow fever since 1839.

'53, '54, '58, '59, '64, '66 and 1867. There

these epidemical years never

imported. The germ is trans-

The Foot Problem Among the immediate consequences of the fall of Adam was the introduction of boots and shoes. This is evident from a variety of considerations. If Paradise was really Paradise, the torments of new shoes must have been unknown. Innocence knows no boots, and bliss is barefooted. Why is it that there is nothing which delights an innocent child so much as to go barefooted! It is not merely—as careless thinkers imagine—because shoes are uncomfortable, but because the childish heart, being as yet comparatively pure and uncorrupted, revolts against the artificialtty of shoes.

Unfortunately, the earth is not in condition to permit of universal bare-footedness. Since the fall it has brought forth, not only thorns and briars, rusty nails, glass, tin clipplings, and sharp stones. None of these things were found in the Garden of Eden, but at the present time the quantity of then is so great that they form a geological stratum resting upon, and distinct from, what is properly called the alluvium. The small boy, in accordance with the mysterious law that protects him from breaking his neck four times a day, is gifted with remarkable immunity wounds when in a barefooted state, but as soon as he grows out of small-boy-

at least prevent its further movement. It would be impossible to form any All well persons whose effects have been accurate estimate of the enormous disinfected may be considered harmless amount of human suffering that after six or seven days have elapsed been caused by boots and shoes. It is from the time of leaving an infected distrue that no man in his senses wears trict or vessel, as the period of incubatight shoes, but even the loosest shoe, hen new, is stiff and uncomfortable. To break in a new pair of shoes is some As to the extent of the epidemic in thing which every man dreads only less han he dreads the annual visit to the of Galveston, states in his forthcoming dentist Occasionally the experiment work on the History of Yellow Fever is tried of hiring another man to perrm this painful task, but never suc eeds. Either the other man possesses feet built on a unique model, and thereby stretches the shoes intrusted to him o unimaginable shapes, or else, having become attached to them, he forgets to return them. As for those people who designedly wear tight shoes, their miseries are unspeakable. The pinched foot knoweth its own bitterness. It and the number of deaths. By this table it is seen that the fever has appearamorously demands the whole atten ed in well defined epidemics in New Or-leans 62 times from 1769 to 1873, and tion of its owner, and renders him deaf to the voice of reason or affection. How the deaths in all reach the awful figures many sermons have been wasted be-32,872. In 1819 there were 2,190 deaths; cause they fell among the tight boots of a fashionable audience, and were therein 1847, 2,257; in 1853 it reached 7.970; in the following year 2,423; in by choked and trodden under foot! the following year, again, 2,670; in 1858, low many vows of love have been heard 3,889; in 1867, 3,093. These were years with coldness and even with manifest of the heaviest death rates, while of the irritation, simply because the fair obother years in which the epidemic apject to which they were addressed was peared the rate is all the way from one writhing with the pain inflicted by the geographical error of forcing a Chicago In 1873, at the time of the epidemic foot into a New York boot! Probably, in Shreveport, there were 759 deaths, one-half of all the ill-temper and pro while the same year Memphis lost 1,224 fanity which disgrace our daily life is due to boots and shoes, and could they lives. Galveston has had more yellow fever than Memphis in the long run. be forever laid aside, the source of hu Memphis is credited with having the opidemie in '58, '55 and '56 only, besides

man misery would be proportionately reduced. the year 1873, and in the first three years There is an eminent chemist resid ing in London who was once requested to invent some preparation which would render horses' hoofs sufficiently tough to bear the wear and tear of pavement without the protection of iron shoes. For some reason he declined to undertake the task, but the matter did not pass out of his mind. He was well aware that men suffer from wearing shoes, and he held the opinion-which was formerly quite general—that men are of more consequence than horses Gradually he perceived that, could the human foot be so hardened as to be impenetrable by nails or glass, and insensible to the inequalities of rough stones, shoes would be no longer necessary. The more he thought of the matter the more humiliating did it appear to him that man should be the only an mal who finds shoes a necessity. The soles of the feet of all other animals are hard enough to resist the ordinary attacks of glass and other unpleasant substances. and the sole of man ought to be equally serviceable. The chemist felt that to try to remedy this mistake of nature with the aid of shoes was unscientific What is really needed, he said to him

self, is some method of rendering the sole leather. Upon this he fell to, and soon invented a lotion which, when applid fre quently and persistently to the skin, had the effect of rendering it one of the toughest substances known. He soaked the right foot of a boy, borrowed for the purpose from the nearest workhouse, in the lotion, and, after it had be come thoroughly hard, caused the boy to walk over a path strewn with broken botttles and sharp tacks. The boy felt no pain in his right foot and not gle scratch or indentation could be af-terward found in its sole. The other foot, on the contrary, was cut and pierced in seventy-six distinct places. The boy was then placed on his back on a large packing-box, and was instructed to hold his feet alternately in the air while the chemist fired at them. The bullet from a large pistol rebounded without injuring it in the slightest degree. A charge of buckshot proved similarly innocuous, and a rifle fired from a regulation army rifle merely chipped off the extreme edge of one The other foot was then fired at with buckshot, but was, unfortunately, entirely shot away at the first trial, so that the pistol and the rifle could not be However, the experiment was conclusive, and proved that feet hardened by the chemist's process are far more tough than any shoe that can be made unless it is made of thick plates of

metal. This is a grand discovery. It should carry hope and joy to millions of wea-ried feet. The day is coming when we shall throw away our boots and shoesincluding even our india-rubber overshoes—and with naked hardened feet defy alike the snows of winter and the broken bottles of summer. No more shall we groan under the pressure of tight shoes and the heat of new boots. And, should the chemist's lotion be applied to other parts of the human frame, we may be able to dispense with hats. As he prided himself greatly upon his and at the same time to render our politeness in public places, he invariably, even after their betrothal, stepped and able to bear without inconvenience up to her, and, doffing his hat, request- the heaviest club wielded by the most zealous policeman.

# A Terrible Lesson

together after they were married, they In the telegrams from Sacramento the other day an accident to a boy was nar-rated—a boy of fourteen, who had clamred to the top of a freight car and was eg was necessary, and an attempt was died yesterday. He was not a poor boy, who could not find work, and was thereore obliged to catch a ride as best he night for a few miles; on the contrary, which attacks nearly every boy who has access to sensational stories and thrillthen he tried to get back to his home, and met with the accident which caused lodge in high salubrious places. The cities of the great lakes have always been free from the disease. Yellow fevered with crimson cloth. No wonder -George Harden, of Portland, Ind., crease the risk by setting out in the and around our straw stacks to conimported germ undoubtedly sur- accidentally fell upon a circular-saw world before you have the consent of sume all the hay, corn-stalks, corn, your parents. -Alta California.

### HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Preserved Green Grapes .- Seed the grapes; put a pound of sugar to a pound of grapes; boil the same as for per espoonfuls of salid oil, salt and pepper, 1 teaspoonful of vinegar; mix pour upon the chopped cabbage.

Preserved Peaches .- Peal the peaches by dipping in hot water, cut them in haif and remove the pit. Put in a haif and remove the pit. Put in a pound of sugar to a pound of peaches; boil until tender; put them in the jars; boil the sirup until thick and pour it Preserved Green Tomatoes .- To

unds of sliced green tomatoes, slice 2 emons and add 34 pounds of sugar; spice to suit the taste with either ginger root or cloves and cinnamon. Boil until you can run the proverbial straw through, then put in the jars; boil the sirup until thick and pour over. Tomatoes and Corn .- To 1 quart of of corn cut from the cob. Put the corn

in the tomatoes after they have boiled a

pepper, and 1 tablespoonful of butter, and 1 teacupful of cream; let it boil a quarter of an hour longer. about as thick as a dollar, lengthwise.

Removing Grease Spots.—Grease spots can be quickly removed from pathat it is not so hot as to scorch the paper. Another method is to wet the grease spot with ether, and then put a bit of white blotting-paper on each side of the paper and apply the hot iron. If stain remains after the grease been extracted, dip a camel's-hair brush into pure spirits of wine, and draw it

over the edges of the spot. Veal Patties .- Mince very fine pound of the lean of cold roast yeal, and pound cold boiled ham-fat and lean equally mixed. Put in a stew pan with 3 ounces of butter rubbed into 3 teaspoonfuls flour, a gill of cream and a gill of veal gravy. Senson it to your aste with cayenne pepper, nutmeg, grated lemon peel, and lemon juice. Set the pans on hot coals, and let the ingredients simmer till well warmed, stirring well to prevent their burning.

#### FARM TOPICS.

GREASING AXLES .- On the authority of the Carriage Monthly, more injury is done to carriages and wagons by greasing too much than the reverse. Tallow is the best lubricator for wood axles, and castor oil for iron. Lard and common gallons of water per hour. There is grease are apt to penetrate the hub, and plenty of fuel in the mesquit groves on grease are apt to penetrate the hub, and work their way out around the tenons of the desert and among the willows and the spokes and spoil the wheel. For cotton-woods on New River and the common wood axles, just enough grease should be applied to the spindle to give whole thing. Messrs. Gaskill propose it a light coating. To oil an iron axle, to have the new machine making regularist wipe clean with a cloth wet with lar trips across the desert by October 1 turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is enough for the four Carriages are sometimes oiled so much that their appearance is spoiled by having the grease spattered upon their varnished surfaces. When they tion. When there has been no issue are washed in that condition, the grease from their marriage, the Queens of is sure to be transferred to the chamois from the wheel, and from thence to the panels.

BUYING AND CARING FOR TOOLS .-

There can be no greater mistake than to buy at auction old tools or farm implements of any kind. Although one may think they are comparatively cheap, in ond-hand tool is high-priced, when the cost of keeping it in repair is counted. He will almost invariably pay more than second-hand tools are worth is, that few farmers know what repairs cost. A few days since I saw a farmer take his two-horse wagon from the shop where he had it repaired to the amount of \$18, and before the summer is over it will need more repairs, and he will have an old wagon after all. This is poor economy, when a new wagon can now be purchased for \$65. The farmer who tries to get along with worn-out tools will find himself yearly becoming poorer, beside the muscle and goodtemper that could be saved by keeping his tools in the best of repair. In these times of retrenchment and reform, when former days, they should remember that much can be saved by taking proper care of the tools, and that this country loses more from tools that rust out than from those that are worn out. A farm where there are no tools left out of doors all winter, is the exception to the general rule. In a ride of a few miles in a good farming country, the other day, I counted over a hundred farm tools of different kinds that had been left where they were last used, or else stored in the fence corners until wanted again. This shiftless and ruinous practice has become common with the American land-owner of the present day. I venture to make the assertion that if one-half of our farmers would to-day throw away their old tools and get new ones in their places, and then take care of them, they would in five years be much better off than if they used their old, poorly constructed tools. Experience has proved that when tools break it will be at a time when the loss can not be estimated by what it costs to have them repaired. The farmer may have a large number of men around him whose idleness will cost him from one to two dollars per hour .- Cor. Country Gentleman. How to Utilize the STRAW ON THE FARM .- If we should undertake to

carry our stock through the winter on straw alone we would surely find that straw used in that way had no value, for the stock would be worth no more in the spring than in the preceding fall. and the material in the barnyard would be worth no more than the straw in the stack. I am of the opinion that the way now most common in our section, of running the straw direct to the yard from the machine as thrashed, is a good practice; putting the oat and barley straw at the bottom, so as to within reach of the stock, and the wheat swept off by the limb of a tree, fractur- straw on the top of that in such a shape ing both legs. Amputation of the left as will best protect it from the weather, then allow the cattle free access to the made to save the right leg, but the poor little fellow succumbed to the shock and appetites demand. As fast as they work into the bottom cut down from top enough of the wheat straw sufficient to keen the stack trim and the yard well littered. I have adopted the plan, for he left a home of plenty, under that ter-rible fascination to "ran away" which of the old stack—say three or four wagis inherent in the human family, and on loads, about eight feet high, in such position as to come under the center of the new one, stacking around and over ing romances. In that fascination for adventure he left his father's house in the new stack always full, as the sides this city and traveled-anywhere-until and ends settle more than the part dihis fever for adventure had abated, and reetly over the old straw. Another advantage is to prevent the cattle from eating through, and it also acts as a his death. This should be accepted as brace for keeping it from toppling over, a warning by boys who find themselves if the stack should become too heavy. We should put our yards in such a shape homes in quest of adventure. Acci- that no loss of the liquids or droppings dents are plentiful enough under the should occur from leakage; then we most careful management; do not in- should put stock enough in our yards small potatoes, and screenings from

grains. liberally with them, enough to keep the stock growing and fattering, without depending upon the straw as a help in feeding at all. I am of the opinion that Cold Slaw.—1 head of fine white cab-bage; slice fine; 3 hard-boiled eggs, 2 and kept in condition for the dairy, or put in condition for the butcher, and make the straw of more real profit by feeding clover-hay sparingly, with liberal feeding of corn-meal, and some lighter grain or bran in about equal proportion, having the feeds at regular intervals, and making no account of the straw in the calculation. It is a fact that the more hearty the meal fed the stronger will be the appetite for the with the heartier food, and in that way produce results that can not be obtained by giving cattle an appetite for straw by starving them to it. In scoping and the enough to feed the clover-hay and barley corn-stalks, with the corn, and barley or oats enough to reduce it one-half, or wheat-bran, if cheaper, for diluting the corn-meal, you will find that the straw tomatoes, peeled and sliced, add 6 ears will be utilized for feed and litter in such way as to put back upon the farm enough real manure to keep up the roquarter of an hour, and season with 1 tation of the crops, and make the land teaspoonful of salt, 4 teaspoonful of better and more productive, thus afford-ing a larger profit to the farmer than can possibly be done by starving the cattle so they will eat the straw, and in Fried Cucumbers.—Having pared the cucumbers, lay them in very cold water thing else on the farm. To recapitufor half an hour. Cut them in slices, late so that all may understand me, let me say that the value of the straw for Dry them in a cloth. Season with pepper and salt. Melt some butter in a what we make it by feeding moderately per and salt. Melt some butter in a what we make it by feeding moderately frying-pan, and when it boils, put in the of hay and liberally of corn-meal and slices of cucumber and fry them to a other lighter grains, ground and fed in light brown. Send them to table very about equal proportions by measure, hot. straw-stack and eat of it as they may desire, and using the rest of it in such way per by scraping a little pipe-clay upon as to take up the liquids and droppings both sides of the paper, and then put-ting a flat-iron over them, taking care to the field and plowed in for the crops to follow .- The Husbandman

#### The Desert to Have a Steam Wagon. The contract for carrying the daily

mail between Yuma and San Diego has been intrusted to Gaskill Brothers, of Campo. About 100 miles of the road lies across the California Desert. Across this stretch mails and passengers are soon to be carried by steam. Gaskill are industrious inventors and have obtained a number of patents. One of their last inventions is a steam-wagon, designed more particularly for traveling level and sandy roads. A working mod-el has been made, which fully demon-strates the practical value of the invention. One of the brothers has just purchased a suitable engine and boiler at Have ready baked some small shells of puff paste. Fill them with the mixture and serve them either warm or cold. inches width of tire. The whole apparatus will weigh about 2,000 pounds, when supplied with fuel and water and ready for business. It is intended to make an average speed of eight or ten miles per hour, carrying five or six per-sons and a moderate weight of baggage and mails. It will consume about ter whole thing. Messrs. Gaskill propose to have the new machine making regu-Yuma (Arizona) Sentinel.

-Queen Mercedes's remains are temorarily laid in the Grand Chapel of the Escurial, while a magnificent tomb is Spain are not buried in the gr solem. There are all the Kings from His coffin was recently opened, and his features found as fre when the body was first embalmed 300 years ago.

-The boy at Sunday-school, whe asked who made the beautiful surround-ing hills, replied that he did not know, his parents had only proved into town the day before.

-There hasn't been a tramp sunstruck in the United States for more than 600 years. There is something for people who work for a living to think out. - Hawk-Eye.

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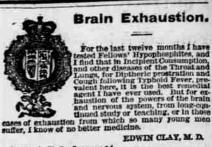
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